Business Notices.

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I star Troches. PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE, ear Pro erving, Restoring, and Beautifus the Halt. P. delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

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AT EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, new and elegant styles. The new Wedding Notes and Envelopes, very beautiful. LATE FROM THE ARCTIC CIECLE. -GENIN'S ARCTIC

FOX SERIER Ronas, white as driven snow, are the most splendid hyperbornes incorres in the marker, except, perhaps, site Foran Frant SKINS. In fact, there is now be to be brond as also in assessment of magnificent Furgas at GENINS No. 512 Broadway.

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editor se'e Diamonds. IS caral Gold Watches. Chaiss. all ki of Jaweley. English Sterling Silver, Wake, at a small per cont over actual manufacturing cost. ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO. S. FIRST PREMIUM OCK STRUM SKURM MACHINES, No. 541 Broadway, Highest pre-

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glober and from folling out: removes doudreff; the fit set dressing used. Sold by RESERGON No. 10 Aster House, and drogstels. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tuilors and sandactivers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

BOY'S, YOUTH'S, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.— argust assortment and finest Goods in this country. BROKAW BROTKERS, Nos. 31 Fourth are, and 62 Lafavette-place. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPORTERS, &C.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vener-st. Lody attendant.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 a, m, to 3 p. m.

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FINEST OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS ever seen BROKEN SAGTERS.

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Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.
All agratives replaced. B. A. Lywn No. 160 Chathames. N. Y. POLLAR & SON,
No. 691 Broadway, N. Y. MERRISCHART Pipe Manufacturers.
Pipes cut to order repaired boiled and mounted.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If rec 8 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE PENDING CANVASS. Robert Johnson, late surgeon of the 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., snnounces himself as an independent candi-date for Congress in the VIIIth District, in opposition to Mr. James Brooks.

The Kings County Republican General Committee, have decided that Mr. Prederick T. Person is the legiti-

candidate for Assembly in the Vih District.

Mr. Cane Johnson, a former member of Congress, and
Postmaster-General under Polk, has resigned his seat as
member of the Legislature of Tennossee, on account of

In the Hid Assembly District (Sing Sing), Jacob T. Cox, a War Democrat, has been nominated as reandidate.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

The gold market opened yesterday at 158 and closed at 1481, after selling at 1482. Got ormaest stocks are higher under the question of 681, ex-coupen, from London, equal to 711, and in good request. The old 5-35s are quested at 1133 #1132, and the new at 1146 #2104. The 7,30s are firmer and more neitly. Money is quoted irregular and dearer. Some of the largest leading homes put up their leans to brokers to 6 per cent, and obtained it reachly and for all new heatiness brokers are ready to pay 5 per cent. In commercial paper no change.

The inside pages of to-day's paper contain Literary Rems. Law Intelligence, Police News, The Money Market, Market Reports, The Finance Com-mittee's Report of the Board of Education, and other news of interest.

To-day North Carolina elects a new Governor and members of the Legislature.

Mr. Stephens has announced for the fifth time that before the end of the year the Irish would be fighting for their independence in Ireland. There are but two months to make that promise good.

The World has muliciously endeavored to persuade Trish Cutholics that the burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral was due to the Metropolitan Fire Department. At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners vesterday a communication was read from the Trustees of the Cathedral again thanking the Department for its noble effor to save the building.

The report of Mr. Stanton's resignation is not confirmed, but it is said he will soon leave the Cabinet and succeed Mr. Hale as Minister to Spain. That Gen. Sherman will become Acting Secretary of War till Mr. Stanton's successor is appointed is as yet a rumor, but not improbable.

Short of three thousand votes were added to the lists by the supplemental registry yesterday, making in all over 76,000 names thus far booked for the election. A larger registry might have been expected. and we think such would have been the case had the registry offices not been prematurely closed on the first day. While the law left it op tional for inspectors to close early, we think ft would have been the wisest plan to have kept open till some time in the evening. If there be a fault in the matter, every one knows that it is due to Inspectors of both parties, and not, as The World absurdly displays, "A Radical outrage." By the next day, we hope that Registers will fully understand their

THE PATENT LAMPS - PARTS 1867. informed. Another session of Inspectors will be held on the 2d and 3d days of November.

Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi, of whom nothing better was expected, urges his Legislature to reject instantly the Constitutional Amendment. The Gov. erner does not lack gall to make oppression bitter, for he says it is "an insulting outrage, and denial of the equal rights of so many of our worthier citizens, who have shed luster," &c., &c. He means leading Rebels of course; but what does he think of loyal

Again we exhort the advocates of Reform and Progress in every part of our State to remember that a Constitutional Convention, provided for by the Constitution itself, is to be called or defeated by a direct opular vote, to be taken at our ensuing Election. We do greatly apprehend a secret, concerted, successiful effort, by those who profit by existing abuses, to vote down a Convention. Let every one who desires Impartial Suffrage, chehp and speedy Justice, with uncorrupt legislation, vote and work "For a Conven-

In these days of rumor it is well to doubt, and did we not have from a trustworthy source the statement from Baltimore that Andrew Johnson intends to call out the regular army to remove the Police Commissioners of that city, and support Gov. Swann in his attempt to force Rebel votes into the polls, we should not print news so alarming. This would not be werse than the protection given to the Rebels of New-Orleans. Yet the elections should have taught Mr. Johnson the spirit of the loyal North. We cannot believe that he would dare to take this step, and doubt that he has seriously intended it.

By the construction of the Abattoir at Communipaw the Metropolis should be relieved of the slaughteronses, which are nuisances in a great city. The new building is the largest in the world, and honorable to men who planned and constructed it. The opening yesterday was attended by the Mayor and Councils, the Chairman of the Board of Health, and a large number of prominent citizens, and the system of slaughtering was perfectly satisfactory to all. The new Abattoir is as great a convenience to butchers and drovers as it is a relief to citizens generally.

Gen. Sheridan's report of the condition of the freed en in Louisiana should silence those who pretend that the negro needs no other protection than that the planter chooses to extend. Sheridan, who is neither politician nor Radical, declares that, now that the crops have been gathered, the freedmen are, to a great extent, discharged by their employers, on slight pretexts, and, without obtaining any wages, left destitute for the Winter. Outrages on the freedmen are common, and Gen. Sheridan affirms emphatiseally that "the trial of a white man for killing a freedman is nothing but a farce." Te the benefits of the Freedmen's Bureau he bears earnest testimony. Nohonest, intelligent, unprejudiced mind can continue to believe in the justice of Andrew Johnson's policy of giving the whole South into the hands of Rebels in the face of innumerable facts like these which Sheridan has furnished.

The Mexican news we publish this morning will be found unusually interesting. The failure of the attempt to capture Matamoros, made by the party of Americans aiding the Juarists, leaves that place still in the hands of the usurper Canales, unless, indeed, he has ere this yielded to the victorious arms of Gen. Mejia, or succumbed to another attack from the combined forces of the Juarists and volunteer Americans A portion of the intelligence contained in our dispatches seems to give color to the news we published two days ago of Mejia's success at Monterey, seeing that his appearance before Matamoros was considered a not improbable event.

On the other hand, however, the tenor of Gen. Lew Wallace's note is rather opposed to the idea of an Incperialist victory at Monterey. The gunboat affair related in the Brownsville correspondence will require the interposition of the United States Government, In the present confused state of matters in that quarter, we shall wait with some auxiety further advices from the Rio Grande.

WHAT OF NEW-YORK?

There are at least forty Counties in our State which will give Republican Union majorities ranging from a handfull of votes each up to many thousands. give adverse majorities; with some half-dozen that may go either way by inconsiderable majorities.

The strength of the Johnsonized Democracy is

mainly concentrated in the cities and larger villages; in the rural districts, the Republican preponderance is general and overwhelming. In other words, of the entire area of the State, from three-fourths to seveneighths are Republican.

Our voters have this much further to travel, in the iverage, than our opponents: they live isolated on farms, on new clearings, and in thinly peopled school districts, where the electric influence of hourly contact is wanting. Far more effort is required on our side than on the other to make each man realize that his individual vote is needed and must be polled. Hence the urgent call for public meetings in every township for organization and systematic, universal effort.

Last year, the current set strongly for us, and we carried the State by Thirty Thousand majority; yet we did not noll so many votes by over Sixty Thousand as we did the year before. To earry the State at all this year, we must poll at least Fifty Thousand more votes than we did last year.

We apprehend that our friends in several Counties are calculating that if they keep still, the general vote will be light, and our share of it as large as though it were fall. This will never do. We cannot, must not, trust to our opponents' indifference. The results | truly as he who pays \$50 or \$100 per month, and be of the September and October elections has rendered them desperate. They must carry New-York, or admit that ther have no power in the loyal States. We must not count on their polling less than Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand votes.

What we have to do is to bring out our own strength, to the very last vote. We have enough-we do not need, though we welcome, converts; we do need that our own vote be polled; and as thoroughly in Queens or Schoharie as in Oneida or Erie.

For this, then, we mainly hold meetings: to arouse thoroughly our own people, stimulate the local committees to do their whole duty-to see that all the legal voters, with none others, are registered, and that all who think with us are duly present at the polls. We ought to be sure, days before that of Election. that no inclemency of the weather, no badness of roads, will prevent the polling of our full vote.

The first business on hand in each election district is a scrutiny of the new or newly revised official list of legal voters. Is there any name thereon of one who never was or no longer is a legal voter in said district? (Bear in mind that it is now a crime to cause the name of one who is not a legal voter of the district to be inscribed on its registry.) Let every name now standing on the list of one who is not there a legal voter be challenged and stricken off; let the name of each legal voter of the district who is not now inscribed on the registry be ascertained, and let the proper steps be taken to insure his attendance. with conclusive legal proof of his right, before the board on the final, only day of revision-Friday. Nov. 1st. Remember that no man can vote, whether in city or country, whose name does not stand on the register at the close of that day's sitting of the Board.

Friends in each County and Election District! consider that, though the adversary is not strong enough obligatious, and that the people will be as thoroughly to beat us, we may nevertheless prove so headless

and inefficient as to beat ourselves. If one in ten of our votes remain unpolled we shall be beaten; and ough drainage, perfect protection from the elements, Our triumph, vitally necessary as it is, certain as it air, and every provision for health as well as comfort, by earnest, faithful, systematic work.

R & ELITHICITY A ... OUR GOVERNOR.

REUREN E. FENTON has, throughout his responsible life been a citizen of Chantaugua County. Though that county was overwhelmingly Whig, he was an unwavering Democrat, though to be so seemed to consign him to hopeless obscurity. But in 1852, he was nominated by his party for Congress, and most unexpectedly elected, through the unpopularity of his Whig competitor. His majority was, we believe, 52.

He took his seat on the first Monday in December, 1873, in a House which was Democratic by about two to one. Mr. Douglas, Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Territories, was finally persuaded, or coaxed, or bullied, into embodying in a bill which provided for the organization as Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, a repeal of that portion of the Missouri compact of 1820 which forbade the legalization of Slavery in any Territory of the United States lying north of N. lat. 362 30'. Mr. Fenton, with N. P. Banks, and quite a number of the younger Democra's, with Col. Thomas H. Benton and other seniors, stendfastly opposed this proposition, and opposed the bill because of it. The bill was nevertheless forced through the House, by a vote of 113 to 100, and became a law. In the division that thereupon ensued, Mr. Fenton took Republican ground with Preston King, Ward Hunt, George Opdyke, and other conspicuous Democrats, and he has never since been other than a Republican.

He was not a candidate for reëlection in 1854, when the Know-Nothings carried his district; but he ran on the Fremont ticket in 1856 and was elected, and thence reflected by large and generally increasing majorities down to 1864, when he withdrew, having been nominated for Governor. He has thus served five full terms in Congress-each as the representaive of the strongly Whig district composed of Chautanqua and Cattaraugus Counties, which contains many able and worthy men who were in full accord. with its bygone politics; yet we believe his renomnation was never seriously contested.

Mr. Fenton served in Congress nearly to the end of the War for the Union, of which he was one of the firmest, most efficient supporters. Relieving the Union to be right and the Rebellion wrong throughout, begave his best energies to the National cause, oting steadily for taxes, loans, lovies, drafts, and for the Emancipation policy whereby they were rendered effectual. .- Ablermen there may have been in Congress; but there was none more devoted, or more ready to invoke and to make sacrifices for the triumph of the Union.

The Union soldiers, but especially those from our State, found in him an earnest and assidness friend. Not merely in Congress, but in camp and hospital, his attention to their welfare and comfort was untiring, as thousands of them gratefully attest.

On the lamented though glorious death of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, Mr. Feuton was naturally designated as our standard-bearer in the determined struggle of 1864, and was nominated for Governor with remarkable unanimity. His vote justified the wisdom of the choice. Though pitted against the incumbent, who was an able canve ser and had great personal strength, Mr. Fenton was elected by a maority considerably larger than Mr. Lincoln's-larger than that of any of his colleagues on the Republican-Union ticket. But for illegal votes, we believe it would then have been, as it will now be, over 20,000.

Mr. Featon has nearly served out his term with very general approbation. He has felt constrained to veto a number of bills wherein heavy personal and local interests were involved, and has thereby made some enemies; but we think he has made more friends by proving a faithful, trustworthy guardian of general nterests and public rights. We have differed with him regarding the policy of one or two of these vetoes; but that he erred, if at all, from the best motives and on the safe side, is generally conceded. Taxes having been enormously enhanced by the War, it had become absolutely necessary that no present increase of public burdens for objects not of urgent, imperative necessity, should be permitted; and Gov. Fenton's vetoes have tended to lighten taxation and favor the masses, while proving him ready to incar powerful hostility in obedience to his convictions.

didnte for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of this State, and has fairly earned their enthusiastic support. Never yet defeated, we predict that his reflection in 1866 will be his most decided and emphatic triumph.

DWELLINGS FOR HIRE.

"The Working Classes" is a very common but inaccurate designation of those who sell their labor for a daily, weekly, or morthly stipend; since others work as well as they, and often much harder. Nor are these orrectly designated "the Poor;" since one who pays his way, earns all he needs, and lays up a trifle against a rainy day, is not really poor-is far less so than he who has a far larger income but does not live within it. The large and increasing class who, from necessity or choice, live in habitations built and owned by others, may or may not be poor; but the mass of them ask no charity. What they reasonably require is, that their needs and comfort be consulted by those who profit by ministering to their want of shelter, that, as the merchant, groeer, journalist, banker, lawyer. &co., &c., expect to give what is required in exchange for their customers' money, so the house-builde shall provide the most convenient, economical, comfortable apartments that the tenants' stipulated rent will pay for-that he who can pay but \$10, or even \$5 per month for shelter from the elements, shall have his money's worth a no more exposed to stench, inclemency or infection than the latter. And this just and reasonable demand has incited many noble efforts for its satis faction; among which, the model ladging-houses of London, the kindred enterprises in Paris, and Mr. Geo. Peabody's generous gift to the city of London, are conspicuous. Mr. A. T. Stewart's princely benefaction to our City is destined, we trust, to vie with the best of them in beneficent results. Understand that what is contemplated is not alms-giving, but simply affording to each tenant the best that his means will pay for-and very much of the impertinence of the ribald press may be left unnoticed. -As a sample of what may be, let us cite an instance

of what has been done quite recently by M. Godin, a wealthy iron master at the little town of Guise, near St. Quentin, France. We condense from The London

The traveler approaching Guise is confronted by two lofty and elegant edifices, which appear to be palaces, but are simply the homes of M. Godin's workmen and their families, built on a peninsala of fifteen acres around three sides of which winds the little river Oise, across which a bridge leads to M. Godin's foundery. Lawns, groves and gardens fill so much of the peninsula as is not covered by the buildings, which are so connected as to form but one edifice, with a glass-roofed play-ground between them for the children. The whole is styled by M. Godin the Familistery, and he has studied to concentrate under its roof every aid to physical comfort as well as to intellectual and moral growth. Each family has here its separate apartments, at an average cost of 95 cents (gold) monthly per room (unfarnished): single men, who have their rooms furnished and cared for, pay \$1 50 to \$2 (gold) per month. A large faui-

for \$90 (gold) per snaum. These rates include thorwe left nearly two in every ten unpolled last year. water in every apariment, abundance of light and s within our power to make it, is only to be achieved with no smoky chimneys nor leaky roofs, no stenen, and no taxes. There is a fountain on every staircase, and a reservoir of water on the roof. All the halls and passages are carefully swept daily by one of the inmates who is paid therefor. The daily consumption of water averages five gallons to each of the 700 inhabitants.

A restaurant on the ground floor supplies meals to all who wish them at cost; while meats, vegetables, groceries, &c., are likewise sold on this story at cost prices, though any buy elsewhere who choose to do so. All the shops are kept by inmates-mainly women-the goods being supplied by M. Godin. The charge includes a small per centage for distribution. A reading-room is of course provided; while music is supplied by a Philharmonic Society composed of eighty inmates, with ample provision for social and festive gatherings. Education begins in infancy. There is a nursery

where each mother can leave her infant under the best eare, returning to it at pleasure. Everything conducive to the children's comfort and healthful development is here provided. There is no charge. At two years old, each child is transferred to the infant school, where it remains till five or six-still without charge to the parents. Hence, each child graduates into the regular school; and henceforth the parents feed and clothe them; but there is still no charge for instruction-only a small fine for each day's nonattendance. The best teachers are provided, with no punishment beyond the exclusion of the freward

Shall not the example of M. Godin find American imitators! Improve on his idea if you can; make yours a Methodist, Baptist, Episcopul or Unitarian home, if you see fit; but do let us see something like "the Familistery " go up soon in our country!

MR. HOEFMAN AND THE "RING." The election of Mr. Hoffman would be a deliberate surrender of this city into the hands of the men who have so long plundered her treasury and mismanaged her government. The public have read Mr. Parton's article in The North American Review upon the corruption of our government, and though unneeded as a proof, it is valuable as a description of the swindling which is practiced upon every tax-payer in the county. There never was a city in which theft was so generally practiced by the men supposed to be elected to prevent it, and, indeed, that pretense has long been abandoned, and our officers are chosen for the express purpose of getting as much out of the treasury as they can without getting into the Penitentiary. Mr. Parton affirms that of our twenty-four Councilmen there are but six who are known to be honest, and these are utterly unable to check for a moment the schemes of the majority. Our rulers are chosen from the most ignorant classes, and the majority "are about equal, point of experience and ability, to the management of an oyster-stand in a market." The "previous question" is the great weapon with which they convert swindles into legal acts; the "Ring" determines in private caucus the adoption of a measure, and its debate is not allowed in councils. The system of appointments, under the "Ring," is villatnous, Offices are created for the express purpose of supporting fifth-rate politicians in idleness; and as an instance, the city should have read every book in his charge, has the assistance of a messenger. What messages he carries is difficult to discover, but Mr. Parton avers "that he is now smoking in the City Hall at a solary of fifteen hundred dollars. Then we have twelve manure inspectors each at \$3 per day; twenty-two health wardens, twenty-two assistant health wardens, each at \$3 per day, and who did nothing to prevent cholers or any other disease; twenty-two street inspectors; seven inspectors of incumbrances, whose duty should be to examine each other; seven inspectors of meat, who never see that article except when cooked at slinner, and twenty-two distributors of corporation ordinances Some of these officials stand behind drinking bars, and all of them, no doubt, before bars. The health wardens and their assistants were recently abolished, and Mr. Parton adds, with truth, that by that reform the increase of cholera was prevented. Of the jobs which provide hundreds of leafers with whisky and cigars, and make fortunes for every man who can get within the skirts of the "Ring," we are constantly printing instances. The report of the Citizens' Association, recently published, exhibits a system of official swindling which constrains the belief that New-York is the worst governed city in the world.

Now, much of this corruption has been exposed, and Now, much of this corruption has been exposed, and ble auspices, and the proceedings promise to be fruit-much that has been intended has been prevented by the honesty of the State Government. So far as Gov. Fenton had the lawful right to check the rascality of our rogues in office, he has boldly exercised it. Mr. Hoffman is supported by the "Ring," every man of it will vote once for him, and many of its friends will try to vote several times. He was nominated by the men who notoriously plunder our tax-payers, and if he should be elected they will presume upon their services. We regret to say that the character of his itizens, no matter what their polities may be.

A REBEL DEFINITION OF LOYALTY. The Unionism of many of the Rebel leaders has singular expression, and is scarcely of the kind that loyal men are inclined to trust, without proper guarantees that it will not run back into something equivalent to rebellion. Gen. Wade Hampton recently made A speech in South Carolina, in which he said:

speech in South Carolina, in which he said:

"For four years the South was the cictim of a cruel and nane castry lear—a were marked on the part of her opponents by a barbarity never increased; if equaled, in the annals of civilized watefure. The sword fulled to conquer her, for on nearly every battle-field the will Helder to conquer her, for on nearly every hattle-field the will Helder for any her essenties were forced to remot to weapons more congenial to their nature—five and famine. The torch was applied with an unsparing hand. The mansion of the rich, the cottage of the poor, peaceful villages, thriving either, even the temples of the Most High God fell before this ruthless destroyer, leaving to mark the spots where once they stood but ashes and blackened ruins."

Gen. Hampton then assumes, without the slightest cason, that the Rebels surrendered upon the pledge that they should at once resume all their privileges in the Union, and bitterly denounces the North for withholding what he calls their rights. Such men seem to have no perception of the wrong they committed. Gen. Hampton says that "shame would eling to us forever if we admit that we have been guilty of treason," and affirms that " the South is, and ever has been, loyal in the proper sense of the word." What then was the object of the war? Was it loyalty to fire on the flag, to throw off all lar and loft for storage, privilege in the laundry, &c., allegiance to "to Constitution, to seek to destroy never forget that Gov. Fenton signed the Health Bill.

the Union! No! if these men so boldy justify rebellion and treason, we cannot trust them. South has ever been loyal in the proper sense of the word," and we admit Rebels unconditionally to power, what security do we possess against more of that loyalty which takes the form of rebellion and civil war? Now, when Rebels and Copperheads talk of "loyalty," it will be well to inquire if they understand it to mean that the War for the Union was "cruel and unnecessary;" that the soldiers of the United States displayed a barbarity never surpassed in the annals of warfare; that fire and famine were the weapons of the Union; that the Rebels were always better patriots than the Union men of the North. Of this kind of loyalty, which we fear is the only kind which men like Gen. Hampton possess, we had enough in four years of war, and it is certainly not fit to govern the nation in Congress.

A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.

There has been of late some fearful revelations of the moral degeneracy of the "lower orders" in England, but a picture more appalling than that presented to us of the state of things in Liverpool it is hardly possible to conceive. An inquiry was a short time back instituted by the Town Council into the cause of the excessive mortality in that town, and the report of the Commissioners draws a picture at which humanity must shudder. The following extract from a London paper will give some idea of the "Slough of Despond" into which that celebrated emporium has been converted:

For four years has an epidemic of trains raged with increa-ing virulesice among the working population of Liverpool. Le cholera once take hold of these masses of fallon immanity, at it can scarcely be expected to leave them until it has sucked ti-life-blood from thousands. Children go drunk to school—ragge attendance. The best teachers are provided, with no punishment beyond the exclusion of the froward from the private flower and fruit garden, which is thrown open each Thursday afternoon to the teachers and all their obedient pupils. If very perverse, a child may be precluded from meeting on Sunday Mile. Marie, a relative of M. Godin, who is general superintendent of children and of education, and whose society is coveted as at once an honor and a delight. A physician attends daily to prescribe for the sick without special charge; while a mutual benefit society pays 40 cents (gold) daily to each member disabled by illness.

Such are the outlines of M. Godin's provision for the comfort of his workmen and the education of his children. They pay for all; they pay (perhaps) as much as they would for the wretched, squalid, filthy, noisome, tumble-down rookeries wherein hired workers are too often lodged; but they receive twice as much for their money, and are surrounded by influences adverse to drunkeaness, rowdyism, and low sensuality, while eminently favorable to morality, decency, refinement and intellectual growth.

Shall not the example of M. Godin find American Shall not the example of M. Godin find American was an anche lacked that she dieleths same night." Sach was an agent of a representation with the same persons sent above on the following. Saturday, the body but they receive twice as much for their money, and are surrounded by influences adverse to drunkeaness, rowdyism, and low sensuality, while eminently favorable to morality, decency, refinement and intellectual growth.

Shall not the example of M. Godin find American

And all this under that aristocratic rule of which the "upper classes" of English society are wont to boast so londly, and of whose excellencies they are so prone to vaunt as presenting a marked contrast to the vices of democratic government.

TWO ASTROLOGERS.

The World said the other day, "Now, it only needs to recall what a slight percentage on the total vote of this great State shifts a heavy majority, to expose the Radical game of 'brag.' One year ago, Gen. Barlow received 301,055 votes, and Gen. Slocum 273,198, a Republican majority of 27,857. Barlow's vote was less than 524 per cent of the total poll; Slocum's was more than 474 per cent of the total poll. In other words, the Radicals carried the State by less than 24 per cent of the entire vote. Therefore. Hoffman and Pruyn have only to gain over and above Slocam's vote, which was not a full Democratic vote, less than 5 per cent of the Republican vote, to be elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. If anybody doubts, etc., etc."

In reading this, we are reminded of the Anima Astrologia of old Bonatus, to whose accurate prophecies the statistical arguments of The World bear the closest resemblance. With all the gravity of that journal, the astrologer said: "As once I sought the revolution of a year, I found Mars in the fifth degree beyond the Cusp of the Angle of the Earth in Capricorn, South Latitude; which signified the killing of the Roman Emperor: and acquainted him with it, for his Court was at Grossietti and I at Forlirii; and it was found that Pandulsus de Farsenella and Theobaldus Franciscus, and divers others of the Secretaries, had conspired to slay him; and none of his own ustrologers brarian, who has so little to do that by this time he observed it, because they did not believe that Mars Cusp and 58 minutes in their opinion."

However, the Emperor was not killed, and Hoffman won't be elected.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. The Association formed some years ago in England for the promotion of Social Science is vindicating its claim to be ranked among those philanthropic institutions which are the glory of the present age. At first decried and ridiculed by those who have little or no sympathy with any movement looking to the ame lloration of man's condition by moral agencies, it has steadily pursued its course of usefulness. until now it occupies a position in which it exterts the respectful acknowledgments of its former opponents. Even The London Times has ceased to be cynical toward it; and that journal speers no longer at the men for whom in former times it had no kinder word than to describe them as weak-minded individuals, whose knight-errantry in the cause of Reform was redeemed from utter contempt only by the benevolence of the motives that prompted them to action. The Association has conquered esteem; and the English press now speaks of it in the language of unqualified praise. The Congress this year appears to have opened under the most favoraaddress of the President, the Earl of Shafterbury, was of the most practical characterwide-reaching in its views, sound in the principles enunciated, and imbued largely with the noble spirit of Christian benevolence. Lord Brougham's address on the second day was scarcely inferior to the President's; and several papers of great value, on a variety of subjects of the highest importance, had been read before the Congress. The aims supporters ought to lose him the vote of all honest of the Association are of a lofty kind. To spread the blessings of popular education; to discourage and repress vice and crime; to soften the rigors of law, without weakening its terrors to evil-doers; to mitigate, as far as possible, the hardships of a life of manual labor, as I at the same time stimulate industry; to teach the poor providence and thrift; to disseminate useful information on commerce and trade; to promote international amity and peace; and to give the utmost practicable effect to the great doctrine of human brotherhood-these are among the worthy objects it proposes to accomplish. Every lover of his race-every intelligent laborer

> The Democrats of the Eleventh Ward have issued a circular wherein they appeal to the ignorant: "Don't forget that Fenton signed the oppressive Health Bill." An oppressive Health Bill !-think well upon it, all who survive the epidemic; all who have suffered from the nuisances of unclean streets and stench-factories. No! true and loyal Democrats devoted to pillage and the pestilence, the people will

in the cause of civilization-will rejoice in its growing

success, for, in the best sense of the expression

it is cosmopolitan in its character. It is already re-

ceiving valuable contributions from this country, and,

in the good work in which it is engaged, America-

never backward in enterprises of philanthropy-will

render substantial aid.

and that Mr. Hoffman and his friends opposed it. They will not cease to remember that when the city was threatened with cholera, every advocate of public robbery and unlicensed rum was in favor of unrestraiged epidemic, and opposed to the Health Board.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK. Republican nominations have been made in 27 Dis triots of New-York. We give the names on both so far ar we have been able to learn:

(John D. Hutner (Se Vac.). Gen. Eng. Kozlay: Soi. Gaa. Wm. E. Rodinson vs. Bey-gard Rughes long term. Samuel S. Coc (McKeon). Benjarah: Wood (Ind.). John Y. Savage. John Morrissev (McKeon). Thos. E. Stewart (prob.). III. S. B. Chittenden. IV. Homee Greeky. VI. Charles S. Spencer, nando Wood (Mozart)

Isane Anderson, Cospar C. Collier, Joseph H. Tuthill, J. V. L. Pravn, Nathaniel B. Milliman, George V. Hoyle, XI. Gen.C.H.Van Wyck. III. John H. Ketcham. III. Thomas Cornell. IV. Joseph H. Ramsey CV. John A. Griswold Thomas R. Horton.

Palmer V. Kellogg. Albertus Perry. William C. Rugor. George Homplerey. Henry O. Cheesebr Gen, Joseph J. Bar John G. Collins. XXVII. Hamilton Ward. XXVIII. Rosseell Hart vs. Lewis 8 XXIX. Burt Van Hoen. XXX, Almon M. Clapp. XXXI. Hence Van Aernam.

In the VIIIth District, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, an able champion of Woman's Rights, is an-nounced as a candidate in opposition to James

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official returns from 64 Counties in Pennsylvania place Geary's majority at 17,151. The two Counties unofficially reported are Butler and Forest, both of which are small and decidedly Republican. The which are small and decidedly Republican. The official figures, therefore, will not reduce the Uncar majority in the State below 17,000.

The official returns in the XIIIth Congressional District show a majority of 1,278 for the Hop. Ulysser Mereur, the Radical candidate.

Adame Belford Backs
Carlon
Centre
Clarion
Clarion

Mifflin ... Northampton . . . Northampton . . . Supported. Pike Schuylkill - -54.549

17,151

WISCONSIN. The nomination of a Republican caudidate in the IVth District completes the lists for Congress in this

They are as follows-renominations italicized: Dist. Radical.

I. Gen. Halbert E. Paine.
II. B. F. Hopkins.
III. Vol. Aunasa Cobb.
IV. Col. Gerin Hatels.

The only Democratic district is the IVth, which Eldredge carried last year by 4,631 majority. The 1st is a converted district, which Gen. Paine won by 522 votes, and which is certain to reelect him. rest are greatly Radical.

MINNESOTA.

The two Congress districts of this State have renominated the Hons. William Windom and Ignatius Donnelly, ex-Lieut.-Governor. The Democrats have placed opposite to the latter their most plausible candidate, Col. William Colville, present Attorney-General of Minnesota and a conservative supporter of the President. Mr. Donnelly has a Radical record of ability in Congress, and the merited trust of his constituents. His last majority was 2,663; that of dom, 4,873. We expect their return.

MISSISSIPPL

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION. The Vielshung Herald of the 9th inst, thus sums up the result of the recent election in that State: For the High Court, Chief Justice Handy is reflected withor opposition.

For the Circuit Bench Julie Verger, Surgley, Campbell,
Vatts, Hancock and Cothran had no opposition. Judge
Vatts, Hancock and Cothran had no opposition. Judge

Hancock and Cothern had no opposition. Ja is reflected in the Holly Springs District over Orl Days.

In the Kemper District, Hamm has probably defeated Judget
Facts. Judge McNair is dealstiess reflected in the Lawrence
district, although he has opposition. In the Tishomingo district, Bradford is elected.

NEW-JERSEY. OFFICIAL REPURS OF THE NEWARK CHARTER ILECTION. The following is the official vote upon Newark its ticker on Tuesday of last week!

-NATER COM R. SURVEYOR OF INDIRWAYS.

Smith. Residies berry. World Surveys.

454 718 450 452 127 | 301 | 301 | 750 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 Total ... 5.846 6.881 5.835 5.338 6.53 6.881 The Counton Council of Newark met on Monday evening and canvessed the returns of the recent Charter Election. These show the Republican majority on the city ticket to be 1,048. The vote on Albermen in the different Wards, however, shows the aggregate Republican majority to be over 1,200.

THE XXIst ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-TO OUR TAX-PAYERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Iribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Iribune.

SIR: In the discharge of a public duty, it becomes necessary for this Association to call the attention of the tax-payers and voters of the XXIst Association to the tax-payers and voters of the XXIst Association of the tax-payers and voters of the XXIst Association has Winter in the Legislature at Albany. Pretending at first to be in favor of reform, after obtaining his own ends he deserted to the enemy, and as a member of the influential Committee on Cities and Villages worked against the interests of our tax-payers. The voters of this District, is case he is renominated, should organize in a solid body to defeat him. Our Association has exerted and will exert its influence throughout the State to defeat this class of men. I remain, very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL C. Hotaus,

Corresponding Secretary.

Citizens' Association of New-York, No 813 Brondway, Oct. 17,

OBITUARY.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

Theodore Dwight died at his residence in Brooklyn on Tuesday. He was the son of the late Hon. Theo. Dwight, once Member of Congress from Connecticut, and many years editor of The Daily Advertiser in this city. Mr. Dwight was devoted to literary and philanthropic persuits. He was proficient in many languages, and acquired them with gress facility. This talent led him to associate much with foreigners, and many distinguished exiles who associate as asylum on our shores will feel that in his death they have lost a true and carnest friend. At the time of his decease he was engaged in the work of introducing our customs and brooks into the zehools of the Spanish-American States, and the translation of our works of instruction into that language. He was a man of the most sensitive uprightness and sincerity, and was ever ready to lead a helping hand in the advancement of any good cause. He came to his death from injuries received on Monday while stepping from a train at Jersey City, while in motion. As a conscientious and unassuming worker in a particular walk, Ma. Dwight will be long missed and sincerely lamented. proficient in many languages, and acquired them with gress

THE HON. CHAS. COOK.

This gentleman died at the resistence of Gen. Creddell at Auburn N. Y. on Tuesday. He was at years of